leaves, of the general shape of *ilicifolia* but larger and with more bristle points on the lobes, are nearly smooth and green beneath as in *rubra*, not having the close persistent white-downy pubescence of *ilicifolia*. The twigs, likewise, are smooth and reddish in color as in the case of *rubra*. The fruit is somewhat larger than that of *ilicifolia*, with the shallow flat cup of *rubra*. The acorn is more of the shape of *rubra*, but with the light and dark longitudinal stripes or bands often present on typical *ilicifolia* acorns. Large quantities of acorns were secured from these dwarf individuals, and planted to observe the genetic behavior of this interesting form. Specimens have been placed in the United States National Herbarium.

A number of supposed hybrids between the Bear Oak and other species of the Black Oak group have been recognized, involving crosses with velutina (\times Q. Rehderi Trel.); with phellos (\times Q. Giffordi Trel); with marilandica (\times Q. Brittonii Davis); with coccinea (\times Q. Robbinsii Trel.); with rubra var. ambigua (\times Q. Lowellii Sarg.), the latter having been found at Seabury, York Co., Maine.

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Wolffia in a small marsh near Northampton, I noticed a green coating on the surface of the water which was apparently due to some member of the Lemnaceae. This proved to be almost a pure colony of Wolffia columbiana. The marsh is located in the Northampton-Easthampton meadows (Mt. Tom Station) along a small tributary of the Connecticut river oxbow; although the plant may be present in the oxbow itself, I have not seen it there. Wolffia has been reported from several places in Connecticut and from Lake Champlain, but this seems to be the first record of the genus in Massachusetts. It may have been very easily overlooked in other localities.—Wayne E. Manning, Smith College.

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